

WITH THE FARMERS

By Prof. W. F. MASSEY



Spraying early Irish potatoes for the prevention of the early leaf blight is important if we are to keep the foliage green and healthy, and this is essential to the making of a good crop.

For the early loss of the leaves certainly cuts the crop short. For this I use the Bordeaux mixture made as I have directed. Then we can accomplish both the protection from blight and the killing of the potato bugs by using with this a pound of lead arsenate to thirty gallons of the mixture. The Norfolk growers very commonly use Paris green in water for spraying, and few of them seem to use the Bordeaux mixture. I prefer the lead arsenate, as it is less apt to injure the foliage than Paris green, and the Norfolk growers use entirely too much Paris green. One large field here told me that he used a ton and a half of Paris green in one season.

I have also used Paris green mixed in flour, one part to seventy parts of flour, and dusted this on the plants. This is more troublesome, but is as effective as it sticks better to the leaves than a spray.

Spraying Tomatoes. In the section of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where I live, the tomato crop for canning is a very important one. Nearly every farmer plants a field of tomatoes to sell to the canning factories. And every season I note that the first fruits are good, and then the leaf-blight comes in and the plants lose their leaves, and the remainder of the crop is very much reduced in quality and quantity. The growers will have to spray with the Bordeaux mixture if they are to make the best crops. All spraying should be used as a preventive rather than a cure. After the disease is plentiful it is much harder to stop it than if the spraying was done earlier. The tomato plants, either in garden or field, should be regularly sprayed with Bordeaux mixture as soon as they start out in the open ground, and the spraying should be repeated every ten days till the fruit is half grown. For this spraying the lead arsenate should also be mixed with the Bordeaux mixture, and the big green larvae that eat the leaves, the Bordeaux mixture will prevent the leaf blight, and to a great extent, the rot in the fruit.

Egg Plants. These are subject to the same diseases as the tomato, and should be sprayed in the same way, and the potato bugs are as bad on them as on the potatoes, and the lead arsenate should also be used to destroy them. The same spraying is needed on the cucumbers and melons to prevent the rotting of the leaves, and to destroy the pickle worms, especially in the South, cut holes in the young fruits and destroy them. A Mississippi correspondent recently wrote me that he did not get a cucumber or a melon last season because of these worms. Where the mildew is not prevalent, the lead arsenate, one pound in thirty gallons of water with a pound of glucose mixed with the Bordeaux mixture, will destroy the pickle worms. In the case of the same, mixture is also effective in destroying the rose chaffer or rose bug, that often comes in great swarms and eats the roses and grapes.

Spraying Grapes. The worst trouble with grapes in Virginia is the black rot. As I have before suggested, a Bordeaux mixture should be used first before any growth starts, and all trash and prunings burnt up. Then repeat the spraying every ten days till the grapes are half grown. But do not spray when the vines are in bloom, as it may destroy the flowers. The Bordeaux mixture should also be used freely on the roses early in the season to prevent the mildew. The rot is subject to this disease, and needs regular spraying. The Bordeaux mixture can now be bought in a dry form that will save the trouble of making it. Most of the seedmen sell this and other spraying materials. Spraying is now fully as important in the vegetable and flower garden as in the orchard. But it must be understood that we spray with materials like the Bordeaux mixture to prevent fungus diseases, but for the insects we must use poisons.

No harm can be done by using Paris green or lead arsenate on cabbage to destroy the green worms, for the cabbage forms from the inside bud, and the poisons do not get into the head, but only on the outer leaves.

He Killed His Alfalfa. Down along the Norfolk Southern Railroad in a section where one would hardly imagine that alfalfa would thrive on the black swamp soil, a correspondent wrote me that he had three acres of alfalfa three years old, and that it had been cut five times last year, and about the last cutting it was full of crab grass, and he turned the cattle on it till frost. This spring there is little alfalfa left, of course, there is little to cut. He cut at least once too many times, and then pastured it, and pasturing will run out alfalfa as fast as anything. When you get a good stand of alfalfa, cut it no more than three or four times, and let a good fall growth remain, no matter if it does make a good pasture, for it will always be the last of the alfalfa if it is pastured at that time. Now, as that soil is well inoculated with bacteria, he can get it back by sowing peas on the land and fertilizing them well with acid phosphate and potash, and can make a crop of alfalfa, and then sow the stubble well, and apply a top-dressing of acid phosphate and potash, and then give another heavy dressing of acid phosphate and potash, and renew the land to alfalfa next September, using twenty-five pounds of seed an acre.

Keeping Alfalfa Good. You cannot eat your cake and keep it too, and if you want to keep alfalfa strong and productive, you must top dress it every spring with acid phosphate and potash, and every fall with twenty-five pounds of acid phosphate and potash an acre. These are especially needed on the

drained black swamp soil, for this soil, while strong in organic nitrogen, is deficient in the phosphates and especially in potash.

Crimson Clover. "Will crimson clover thrive on deep sandy soil, and where there is no drainage will it be necessary to inoculate it?" Where I live crimson clover thrives on the deepest of sandy ridges, and everywhere, and no inoculation has been done. But I have found that where the little gray-headed Rabbit Foot clover, or winter clover, as it is called here, is found growing wild, the soil will be found inoculated for other clover. Where no clover has been grown it will be best to get the artificial culture known as Farmogerm, and use this to inoculate the seed before sowing. I have tested this and found it effective. Here the little winter clover grows everywhere, and no inoculation seems to be needed. In fact, in any section where clover of any kind has been commonly grown I hardly think it will be necessary to inoculate for crimson clover.

A few years ago at the Virginia State Institute at the University of Virginia this matter of inoculating for crimson clover came up for discussion, and I stated that I did not think inoculation was needed in any section where clover had been a common crop. A corner from the Valley sent me the idea of inoculation for crimson clover had never occurred to him, as they had no difficulty there in getting a stand. The Valley has been used for clover for generations, and the soil is so rich that it will grow without any help.

Late Irish Potatoes. From Chesterfield County: "I have an acre of light sandy soil now in oats that were sown in spring. I think of plowing these oats under and planting a crop of late Irish potatoes. What fertilizer should I use, and how to make them grow?" Late Irish potatoes are not so early as the early ones, and you can probably save the oats. But doubtless the turning under of the oats and letting them decay will help the potato crop. You can get in Richmond seed potatoes that have been kept in cold storage, and these will make the best seed for planting. To make a crop of late Irish potatoes, we must use a different method from that used with the early crop. For the early crop we plant rather shallow and hill up the potatoes to take advantage of the early warmth. But the late crops are grown under different conditions, and the great object is to conserve the moisture in the soil. Therefore it is best to prepare a deep bed, and use a mixture of 500 pounds of acid phosphate, 500 pounds of cotton seed meal and fifty pounds of muriate of potash an acre. Put this in very deep furrows made by the plow, and then plant the potatoes and stir it with the soil by a cultivator tooth through the furrow. We need to get the potatoes deep in the soil for moisture. Hence we make a deep bed, and then plant the potatoes, cover them with soil, and till they start to grow, and then work the soil to them till level. Then make the cultivation shallow and level. When the plants are half grown, keep a shallow soil blanket on the ground to prevent the escape of moisture, and we do not hill late potatoes at all, for the hilling would dry out too fast, and the plants would be killed by the ground they will do better without the hilling.

Then keep the tops green and prevent the blight by regular spraying with Bordeaux mixture, and try to keep them green till cut by frost. Potatoes grown in this way will keep well in winter. I have been using such all winter, and now in June are just getting to sprout.

Black Eye Peas. "I see in the city a great many black eye peas sold, and have thought I could do well to grow some for market. Will you tell me how they are grown?" There is no more difficulty in growing the black eye peas than in growing any other of the cowpea family to which these belong. They are a far better crop for the South than the white beans that are so common about, and which cannot be grown well here as in the North. These peas are often planted in hills two and a half feet apart, and cultivated both ways. But I prefer to drill them in rows two and a half feet apart, just as I would snap beans and cultivate them in the same way. Where they are grown on a large scale it is better to use a pea harvester to gather them. We now have a machine that is drawn by a pair of mules, and gathers, threshes and fans the peas as it goes, and carries them out for sacking. The plants are, of course, left standing till dead ripe, and the vines and pods go back to the soil and help it. This machine will harvest any kind, and say beans and do it faster than twenty hands could pick them by hand. The black eye peas always sell at a higher price than the white beans, and they are used mainly for human food, and the production of them should pay well.

Training Blackberries and Raspberries. How should blackberries and raspberries be trained on stakes or wire? The berries have long since found that even the training of them needs no support if the summer pruning is attended to. Pinch the young canes of blackberries and raspberries when about two feet high, and pinch again as soon as they will need no support. Out commercial growers here never pinch the canes, and the berries are pinched to a bush shape and it does just as well as where it is let make long runners and needs tying up. In North Carolina the growers tried wire training about two feet above the ground, but the wind cut the canes. Then some tried small stakes, and some adopted three poles like bean poles to tie the canes up to. But the Maryland growers have gone one step further, and do not stake at all, but make a row of stakes, and allow the canes to grow up and over them, and make little hedges, and find that a good bushy shape can be obtained by this method. The upland growers know blackberries and raspberries are easily trained to a bush shape, and during the summer keep pinching the canes, and allow them to grow up and over the stakes, and make little hedges, and find that a good bushy shape can be obtained by this method.

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WILL ASK COURT TO HEAR LIME CASE

Attorney General Williams Wants It Put on Privileged Docket.

On account of the necessary absence of two judges the Supreme Court of Appeals, sitting at Wytheville, did not take up the Commonwealth docket yesterday. Presiding Judge Keith notified Attorney-General Williams that it would be taken up on June 9, and Judge Williams will go to Wytheville on that date. He has notified the court that he will then move to have the appeal in the lime grinding case made a privileged docket and so be placed on the privileged docket and be heard and disposed of at that time. It will be recalled that the last General Assembly created by act the State Convict Lime Board, which was authorized to establish certain plants for the grinding of agricultural lime for sale to farmers in the State, and to use convict labor from the State Penitentiary in such plants. A number of manufacturers and handlers of commercial lime contested the validity of the act on the ground that it was unconstitutional.

After a hearing before Judge R. Carter Scott in the City Circuit Court they failed to secure a permanent injunction restraining the State from proceeding to put the act into effect, and have appealed to the State Supreme Court. The Attorney-General, the Governor and members of the State Convict Lime Board are anxious to have the matter disposed of as soon as possible so that if the way be legally clear, they may proceed to the establishment and operation of the plants contemplated under the act.

Judge Williams left yesterday for Accomac County on a political trip, but will be present at Wytheville on June 9, when the Commonwealth docket of criminal cases is disposed of, and to urge the early hearing of the lime grinding case as a privileged case.

WILL NOT ATTEND "WET" STATE FAIR

Bi-County W. C. T. U. Resolves Not to Patronize Big Show While Liquor Is Sold.

Resolutions pledging the members to refrain from patronizing the Virginia State Fair next fall unless the liquor privilege is revoked, were passed by the Bi-County Woman's Christian Temperance Union, yesterday afternoon at Tabernacle Baptist Church. While the resolution and supporting speeches were free from vindictiveness, they unmistakably show that the "wet" liquor is a source of sympathy with the concerted effort of the anti-liquor forces to eliminate the sale of liquor at the Fair grounds.

The meeting was largely attended. The chief business of the evening was the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following were elected to head the organization: Mrs. W. M. Bickers, president; Mrs. J. Lee Todd, secretary; Mrs. R. E. Quarles, treasurer; Mrs. E. Porter, assistant secretary. The convention was entertained by the Ella V. Wood and Francis E. Willard chapters, and Mrs. Ella V. Wood and Mrs. J. Lee Todd were the respective presidents.

The prettiest feature of the meeting was the dedication of several infants to the cause of temperance. The number were the twin children, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Carter. The white ribbon was tied around the infants' wrists by Mrs. J. E. Carter, national State organizer, while the dedicatory program was offered by the children's grandmother, Mrs. Mayo, and the mother, Mrs. J. E. Carter. The dedicatory program was offered by the children's grandmother, Mrs. Mayo, and the mother, Mrs. J. E. Carter. The dedicatory program was offered by the children's grandmother, Mrs. Mayo, and the mother, Mrs. J. E. Carter.

No Expense Spared. "No expense was spared in construction and equipment—and always with the eye on the future development. The building of this road, and the connecting lines of street railway, always considered important and always intended, was rendered imperative, if the company would have a splendid history, the arbitration award which compels the Richmond and Henrico Company to pay to the Virginia Railway and Power Company three cents for every passenger transferred to it. This decision of the arbitrators, being based on the fact that the company had not, in our opinion, unjustly upon the com-

HENRICO RAILWAY FORCED TO WALL BY BONDHOLDERS

(Continued From First Page.)

way and Power Company will make no attempt to buy in the property should it be offered at auction as an undivided whole. If the physical equipment of the property is offered for sale in separate lots, the old company, it is believed, will be in the market for such portions of it that it can use.

Judge Crump's decree directs the Virginia Trust Company to take charge of the property at once and gives it power to employ or discharge and fix the compensation of all the railway company's officers and employees. Officers and agents of the Richmond and Henrico Company are ordered to turn over all money and books in their possession and to take orders from officers designated by the Virginia Trust Company.

The trust company will continue to operate the lines, and will have the power to issue receivers' certificates to take care of expenses that cannot be met from receipts. These certificates will constitute a prior lien on the property. It will later file with the Law and Equity Court a statement of the condition of the property, together with recommendations for its final disposition. With the statement before it, the court will take steps to adjust the various claims, probably ordering a sale of the property at public auction.

Got Franchise in 1902. The Richmond and Henrico Railway Company is an outgrowth of the Citizens' Rapid Transit Company, which was organized in 1900. The franchise under which the present lines were constructed was granted in 1902 to the Citizens' Company, and was later acquired by a group of local men headed by W. S. Forbush, E. Jenkins, J. Hagan, S. K. Kelley and others, who formed the present company. Difficulty in securing financial backing caused the Richmond and Henrico Company to defer construction work under its franchise until 1910, when funds were secured with the co-operation of the Union Trust Company of Toronto.

On May 2, 1910, to get money with which to carry forward its construction work, the Richmond and Henrico Company issued \$1,250,000 in bonds, payable July, 1920, bearing interest at 5 per cent. The issue was indorsed by the Citizens' Company, and was thereupon sold to investors in this country and Canada.

In consideration of the acceptance of the bonds, the railway company on May 2, 1910, executed a deed of trust to the Union Trust Company, assigning to the Canadian company all its holdings, including the Marshall Street Viaduct, together with all franchises or properties that might be acquired by the Richmond and Henrico Company subsequently to the execution of the deed of trust. The mortgage, which is most sweeping in character, was attached to the bill of complaint which was filed yesterday.

No Interest Coupons Paid. The interest coupons have not a single interest coupon has been paid by the issuing company. In addition to the bonds, there is outstanding \$1,250,000 in common stock, upon which no dividends have been paid. In its bill, the Union Trust Company represented that unless the courts took the property in charge, it will gradually be dissipated, and the interest of the bondholders will be greatly impaired.

Facing a steady drain upon its resources, the Richmond and Henrico Company last fall made a sensational fight for a franchise permitting it to sell light and power in competition with the Virginia Railway and Power Company. The old company opposed the granting of the franchise with all the power at its disposal, and it was finally granted. The Richmond and Henrico Company, however, has never undertaken any of the construction work necessary to its engaging in the light and power business.

An effort on the part of the railway company to secure franchises for the laying of car tracks in the West End failed recently when the Council declined, upon the protest of citizens residing in the district to be invaded, to grant the rights asked for. More recently the company applied for a franchise to operate cars to Belmont Cemetery. A model franchise was framed by the City Attorney and adopted by the Council, but when it was offered for sale no bidder appeared.

The bill of complaint, which asks for the appointment of a receiver and the foreclosure of the mortgage held by the Union Trust Company, is signed by John M. McWhinnie, secretary and treasurer of the trust company, and is countersigned by D. S. Tovel, vice-consul for the United States in Toronto, Samuel A. Anderson is attorney for the plaintiff.

Recently Inspected Property. A delegation from Toronto, representing the Union Trust Company and bondholders, visited Richmond about six weeks ago and inspected the Richmond and Henrico properties. It was stated at the time that the visit of the Canadians was without particular business significance. In the light of yesterday's developments, it appears probable that they inspected the property with the idea of ascertaining its condition.

RAILWAY'S TROUBLES EXPLAINED BY KELLEY

Road Struggled Long to Provide Service That Would Help Richmond.

Samuel L. Kelley, counsel for the Richmond and Henrico Railway Company, yesterday gave out the following statement in regard to the receivership:

"The Richmond and Henrico Railway Company is in default of interest on its bonds and, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage deed of trust, the Union Trust Company, Limited, which is named as trustee in the mortgage, has taken possession of the property, upon direction of the bondholders and upon motion of the trustee, the Virginia Trust Company has been named by the Law and Equity Court of this city as receiver.

"These proceedings are not resisted by the railway company, since the bondholders are entitled to their legal rights, greatly as such action is regretted by all of the Richmond stockholders.

"The prolonged efforts made to secure the money with which to build the road and the many difficulties encountered by the company, and the fact that the company has been named by the Law and Equity Court of this city as receiver.

"We in Richmond did every thing in our power to induce our associates to hold on, assuring them, as we believed to be true, that there could still be secured West End rights, which, though not those most desirable, would still be valuable. Not unnaturally, however, in view of all that had gone before, we failed to induce them to hold on, and for the time being, we are now required to spend immediately about \$10,000 in paving streets, recently determined upon by the Administrative Board.

Gave Much to City. "Speaking for the company, I may say that it has given the city a splendid public improvement in the Marshall Street viaduct; it has built a first-class street railway, equipped and operated in a manner creditable alike to the city and its owners.

"And speaking for all the Richmond stockholders who have given so much of their energy and money to the enterprise, I repeat that they see the step taken with the deepest regret, and against every possible effort, upon their part made, to find means to prevent it.

"What the future of the property may be I do not know; but I trust it may be bought and operated as an independent line, still affording that competition for which we have striven.

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Line Shower for Miss Vanecko. "The first shower for Miss Vanecko, a new bride, was given at the home of Mrs. J. E. Carter, national State organizer, while the dedicatory program was offered by the children's grandmother, Mrs. Mayo, and the mother, Mrs. J. E. Carter. The dedicatory program was offered by the children's grandmother, Mrs. Mayo, and the mother, Mrs. J. E. Carter.

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I also trust that those now interested will be able to maintain a connection with the reorganized property, and that all contemplated extensions may be built.

"I may say also that a foreclosure at this time saves to the company of its successors the valuable light and power franchise. One thing is certain, the public will continue to receive the benefits from the road both as a common carrier and as a taxpayer."

MAY OFFER ROAD AT RECEIVERSHIP SALE

Not Likely That Old Company Will Buy Richmond and Henrico Franchise.

The future of the Richmond and Henrico Railway properties is a matter of some speculation. For the present, at least, the street car line extending from the northern city limits on Brook Avenue by way of the Marshall Street Viaduct to Fulton will be operated by the receiver. If necessary, receiver's certificates can be issued to raise money for operating expenses and maintenance of the property under supervision of the receiver. Later the receivers will file with the court a list of the properties and their probable value, together with a complete statement of the affairs of the company and a schedule of its liabilities, secured and unsecured, in the order of their preference.

It was a matter of some comment yesterday that the attorneys for the Canadian interests had done wisely in selecting the Law and Equity Court in which to bring the receivership, as Judge Crump's long service on the corporation commission has given him an intimate knowledge of the problems involved, and will enable him to pass on reports of the receiver and of the master in chancery, to whom they will be referred with a first-hand knowledge of the practical as well as the legal questions.

System May Disintegrate. How long the receivership will last is a matter to be determined by the court and by the future conditions that will develop. Attorneys for the Henrico Company express the hope that there may be a reorganization. Street rumors point to the sale of the properties to the Virginia Railway and Power Company. Eventually there must be a receivers' sale, and the question then to be determined will be whether the property will be offered as a whole, with its franchises and rights, or whether the various properties will be put up for separate sale. Of course, if a reorganization is effected and the former interests buy in the lines, the purchase will be as a whole. It is stated on apparently good authority that the Virginia Railway and Power Company will not buy a whole, as it does not desire to be required to operate unprofitable and badly located lines, which, throughout nearly the entire line, except from Thirty-fifth to Fulton, parallel existing lines. Should the properties be put up at a receivers' sale, the Virginia Railway and Power Company will no doubt bid for the Marshall Street Viaduct, for the cars, for the power-house and for such other physical properties as it can make use of. In addition to the car line from Jackson Ward to Fulton, the company owns the Marshall Street and Fulton viaducts, a power-house on James River, at the foot of Nicholson Street, a thirty-year franchise granted in 1902 for the present street railway line, and a seventeen-year light and

power franchise granted last fall and never exercised. The company failed to secure its property, West End franchise through Lee District did not bid on Monday night on the Oakland extension, for which it has petitioned, and apparently dropped several months ago its plans for a new Fulton Hill, which it had promised to build as a condition of securing the vote of Alderman Nelson for the light and power franchise.

Viaduct Real Asset. Whatever may be the future of the properties, the company has done a real service to the city in the erection of the Marshall Street Viaduct, the first bridge connecting the two sections of the city without making it necessary to go down through the railroad island. It has been suggested that the city might purchase from the receivers the Marshall Street Viaduct, throw it open as a free bridge, and charge the Virginia Railway and Power Company, or any other company, for operating cars on it under a similar arrangement as that on the Ninth Street Free Bridge. The viaduct is regarded as the most valuable physical asset that the city without making it necessary to go down through the railroad island. It has been suggested that the city might purchase from the receivers the Marshall Street Viaduct, throw it open as a free bridge, and charge the Virginia Railway and Power Company, or any other company, for operating cars on it under a similar arrangement as that on the Ninth Street Free Bridge.

Commencement at Trinity. Sermon is Preached by Rev. George P. Eckman, D. D., of New York. Durham, N. C., June 3.—The commencement sermon by Dr. George P. Eckman, of New York, was the feature of the exercises this morning.

The alumni association held its annual dinner at 1 o'clock. Rev. C. C. Woods, of the St. Louis Christian Advocate, was the speaker. Speeches were made also by Bishop J. C. Kilgo, President Few and Dr. Eckman, and others. Officers for the coming year were elected as follows:

President, Rev. H. M. North, of Raleigh; vice-president, Rev. L. S. Massey, editor of the Raleigh Christian Advocate; secretary-treasurer, M. E. Newcomb, of Durham; chairman of the executive committee, R. L. Flowers, Durham.

Two classes are having reunions this year, those of 1903 and 1908, and large per cent of the members of these two classes have already arrived on the campus. It was stated that twenty-five members of the class of 1908 will be here before commencement is over. At 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon will take place the reunion of the class of 1908, at the Lochmor Hotel, followed by the reunion of the class of 1903 at the Commonwealth Club, in the evening.

There were no announcements at the exercises of the day this morning.

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